

# The Civil War

## Long-term Causes

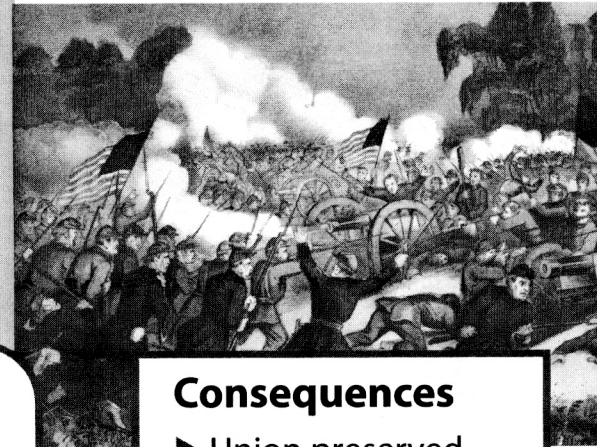
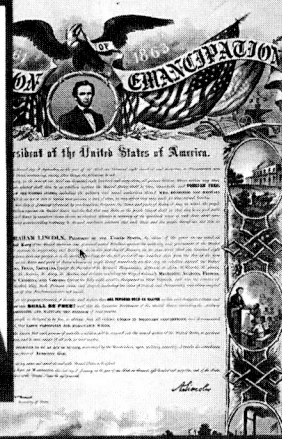
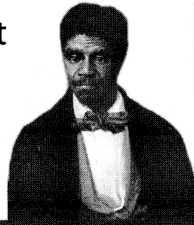
- ▶ Sectionalism
- ▶ Slavery
- ▶ Westward expansion
- ▶ States' rights

### REYNOLDS'S POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES. THE COMPARATIVE AREA OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES.



## Breakdown of Compromise

- ▶ Missouri Compromise
- ▶ Compromise of 1850
- ▶ Kansas-Nebraska Act
- ▶ "Bleeding Kansas"
- ▶ *Dred Scott* decision
- ▶ John Brown's raid



## Secession and War

- ▶ Election of President Lincoln (1860)
- ▶ Secession of Southern states
- ▶ Birth of Confederacy
- ▶ Shots fired at Fort Sumter



## Course of the Civil War

- ▶ Greater population and resources of North
- ▶ North blockades and divides South
- ▶ Gettysburg and Vicksburg
- ▶ Emancipation Proclamation

## Consequences

- ▶ Union preserved
- ▶ Slavery abolished
- ▶ Great loss of life and property
- ▶ Federal government strengthened

# Long-term Causes of the Civil War

**Sectionalism:** People felt greater loyalty to their section—the North, South, or West—than to the nation as a whole.

**Slavery:** Abolitionists wanted to end slavery. Escaped slaves like Frederick Douglass spoke out against the horrors of slavery. Pro-slavery apologists in the South argued that slaves were better off than Northern factory workers.

**Extension of Slavery:** Many Northerners did not want to see slavery extended to new territories; Southerners feared being outnumbered by free states if slavery did not spread.

**States' Rights:** Many Southerners believed states had the right to leave the Union if they wished.

## Causes of the Civil War

### The Breakdown of Compromise

#### Early Compromises over the Slavery Question:

**(a) Missouri Compromise (1820)** Missouri admitted as a slave state and Maine as a free state; slavery prohibited in the Louisiana Purchase north of 36°30'N.

**(b) Compromise of 1850** California admitted as a free state; the sale of slaves banned in Washington, D.C.; tough Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 enacted; popular sovereignty applied to the slavery question in the rest of Mexican Cession.

#### The Breakdown of Compromise:

**Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)** Popular sovereignty to determine the slavery question in remaining territories of Louisiana Purchase, reopening the slavery issue there.

**Birth of Republican Party (1854)** Republicans opposed the extension of slavery.

**“Bleeding Kansas” (1855–1856)** Anti-slavery and pro-slavery settlers violently contested control of the Kansas Territory.

**Dred Scott decision (1857)** Supreme Court ruled that Dred Scott, an African American, was not a citizen and had no right to sue in court; the Court also ruled that Congress had no right to forbid slavery in the territories.

**John Brown's Raid (1859)** John Brown, a white abolitionist, attacked a federal arsenal in Virginia, hoping to stir up slave revolts throughout the South.

# Causes of the Civil War

## The Secession Crisis

**Presidential Election of 1860:** Democrats were divided, helping Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln to win the election with 39% of the vote.

**Secession:** South Carolina immediately seceded. Six Southern states followed, forming the Confederacy. Four states of the upper South seceded after war broke out.

**Fort Sumter:** Lincoln sent supplies to this fort in Charleston Harbor. Confederate forces fired on the fort, starting the Civil War. Border states stayed loyal to the Union.

## Course of the Civil War

- ▶ The North had a larger population, more industry and resources, and the navy. Lincoln imposed a naval blockade on the South.
- ▶ General Scott proposed the **Anaconda Plan** to strangle the South.
- ▶ Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** in September 1862, freeing all slaves in states still in rebellion on January 1, 1863.
- ▶ Florida was valued for its cattle and food supplies; the **Battle of Olustee** was fought in northern Florida in 1864.
- ▶ **The Battle of Gettysburg** (1863) was the turning point of war; Grant became Union commander; Lee surrendered at **Appomattox** in April 1865.

## Consequences of the Civil War

- ▶ Preservation of the Union
- ▶ Abolition of slavery
- ▶ Tremendous loss of life and destruction of property
- ▶ Power of the federal government strengthened